WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era WILLIAM PENN.

There he stood. William Penn in his quaint. Quaker garb, amidst the luxury which might have been his own. His mother uttered an exclamation of joy, embracing him with the deepest affection. The Admiral did not move, deepest affection. The Admiral did not move, but stood with folded arms, and flushed, angry bat stood with folded arms, and flushed, angry face, eyeing his offending son, from his wide beaver to the plain shoe, with indignant looks. "And so. Tom Ive has taken you in tow, and made a fool of you again, eh?" was his

only greeting.

A discussion followed, full of anger on the Admiral's part, but eliciting only calm and meek replies. Mrs. Penn listened with anxious solicitude. Tears of joy filled her eyes, and her heart was filled with gratitude to God, that strength was given him to endure even persecution, in obeying the dictates of his con-

"My son," said she, "I weep not for grief of any crime you have committed, but rather for joy of your innocence and honest adherence

What consolation those few words gave him! Days and weeks passed, and still the Admiral strove, by every inducement, to conquer the William's convictions, but in vain. He could not bear to drive him from him, and would have conceded to his plain speech, dress, and deportment, if he would consent to remain uncovered in the presence of the King, the Dake of York, (afterwards James II.) and himself; but finding William unyielding, even in this, he no longer restrained his anger, and in a storm of passion ordered him to leave the house forever. He obeyed, and with sadness in the parting, said—
"Father, if I had been turned out of doors

because of any crime I had done, I should be wretched indeed. But thanks to God! I go away with a conscience unstained by any act which should cause you or my dear mother to

He bade his noble mother a tearful fare-well, and, as he departed from them, they list-ened to his footsteps till they died away in the d stance, feeling an oppressive loneliness which tears could not relieve. From that hour the Admiral lost his jocose spirits, and became restless, fretful and gloomy. His ambition for his only son had been bitterly disappointed, and he knew not how to find peace, for even the sad countenance of his wife reproached him. Hoping for relief in the excitement of public action, he sought the honors of victorious battles, and ventured upon the seas in search of a happiness he no longer enjoyed in the once cheerful home at Pennwood.

In the mean time, young Penn repaired to London, and became a member of the Society of Friends. He employed himself for some time in defending their doctrines by writing; but soon an offensive article appeared from his pen. which caused his immediate arrest, and imprisonment in the Tower. His cheerfulness did not forsake him here. With pious resignation he endured all the sufferings inflicted upon him. Even his harsh jailor was won from his prejudices, when in return for his rudeness he always received a tender remonstrance. His hard heart was softened, and long before the seven months of Penn's imprison-ment expired, be learned to respect the stern integrity of his prisoner, and to look with awe and admiration upon his serene and youthful countenance, ever beaming with purity and benign love. There was music in his simple lan-guage, and the gentle thee and thou fell with such bewitching tones upon the ear of the rough guard, that in spite of his hatred to the sect, he often sat and listened to the mild teachings of the persecuted Quaker.

The Admiral was still absent; but Mrs. Penn, upon hearing of her son's imprisonment, ordered her carriage, and hastened with quickest speed to London. As she arrived before the the gloomy halls, and up the winding star-case, with a heart beating with indignation and sorrow. She shuddered as she passed by had almost forgotten there was a God; and when her way led through apartments crowded with men, women, and children, placed there because of their peculiar religion, she could not restrain her tears of grief and symoathy. Almost overcome by conflicting emokey ratiled in the rusty lock, and the iron door swang heavily back. There young Penn diligently with his pen and studies as though free; but upon beholding his mother, he sprang brace. When her calmness was restored, anxious inquiries followed, to which he replied hope of secon obtaining his release. But weary months clapsed ere he gained his liberty. He was finally released by the King, at the instigation of the Duke of York, who entertained a strong friendship for the Admiral. He again made a short visit to Ireland, to attend to his soon obtained through the influence of his various friends at Court. He well knew how to sympathize with the many sufferers, for his said on one occasion, when a file of soldiers was ordered to guard him to the Tower, Penn sareastically said to the Judge, "Thee need not send thy soldiers, send thy boy; I know the Not long after his return to England, he

again felt the bitterness of persecution and in-justice. The Conventicle Act had just been passed by Parliament, which prohibited Dis-senters from worshipping God in their own way. William Penn was one of the first vic-tims; for nothing could deter him from what he deemed his duty. He continued to preach, as usual, and on going with his friends to their meeting-house in Grace-church street, to per-form Divine worship, they found it guarded by a band of soldiers. A large number of the Society being gathered, and not obtaining ad-mittance. Penn began to address them where mittance, Penn began to address them where they were. He had not proceeded far in his himself. discourse, when he was arrested, and William Mead, a friend, was sent to Newgate, to await a trial. When the appointed day arrived, the eagerly the appearance of the prisoners. As they entered, one of the officers pulled off their hats, at which the lord mayor became furious, and ordered them to put them on again, and then fined the prisoners forty marks each, for contempt of court. Being brought to the bar, the indictment was read, which, among other falsehoods, stated that the prisoners had preach-

censed coart nurried away the prisoners to a loathsome dungeon, and proceeded to charge the jury. Penn, hearing part of the false charge, stopped, and raising his voice, loudly appealed to the jury and crowded assembly, to judge of the injustice and violation of law, in charging the jury in the absence of the prisbut the jailor was ordered away quickly with the prisoners to their dark and loathsome cells. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty,

by the judges. Seven times they were sent out, and seven times they returned the same ment of any kind. The greatest excitement prevailed, but still the sturdy jurymen remain-ed firm, despite the brutal threats of the bench.

Recorder addressed them:

the good advice which was given you. God keep my life out of your hands! But for this the Court fines you forty marks a man, and imprisonment till paid."

William Penn then exclaimed-I demand my liberty, being freed by the

No: you are in for your fines," replied the

Fines for what?" " For contempt of court," was the short re-

Once more Penn defended himself with such strength and ability, that despite the hatred of his creed, the assembly could scarcely restrain their admiration of his brilliant talents and oble bearing, and a thrill of indignation burned in many an honest Englishman's heart, as they beheld Penn and his jurymen led away to prison. They had refused to pay the fines. and those strong, noble-souled jurymen were committed to Newgate. How long they were suffered to continue in prison, or what became of them, is not known. The Admiral returned from sea with a bro

ken constitution, and suffering from a disease that was rapidly bearing him to the grave. He heard of his son's imprisonment with as-tonished indignation; and this, more than all else, served to blight his ambition; for, after a life, and nearly his fortune, spent in the service of his King and country, that his only son should be thrust into prison like a common felon, when guilty of no crime but obeying his conscience, stung him to the quick, and he felt that the religion that could persecute with such severity and injustice could not be as pure and holy as the one which suffered and endured with chearful firmness and meek forgiveness. His affections yearned for the presence of his loved son, and he longed to repair the harshness and wrong he had done him. Penn's release was quickly obtained, and for the last time the sorrow-stricken family were united at Pennwood. The spirit of the proud father was bowed to the dust and, now that his worldly ambition no longer blinded him, he regarded his son's conduct in a far different light. What once seemed to him wilful obsti-nacy, now proved to be a stern integrity and a heart, which would in no way belie itself. He no longer refused to give his blessing; and though he could not adopt the peculiar belief of his son, he regarded it with generous and enlightened views; for a new and rather than to his God. As his eyes grew dim, and his voice faint, he addressed his dying words to his son, whom he now loved with re-

doubled affection and new hope:
"Son William, I am weary of the world! would not live my days over again, if I could command them with a wish; for the snares of ife are greater than the fears of death. Let of trouble.

He sent, as a dying request, an earnest message to the Duke of York, to protect his son, and to ask the King to do the same, in case of the Graef, kindly expostulating with him, and fiture persecution, which was readily prom- wishing him all good in return for his unkind-

fashionable regretted the loss of such a star from their circle, and pitied his "fanaticism."

His own sect adored and reverenced him for his stern virtues, soul-stirring eloquence, and ment in a tract of land in America; and his

ter and writer among the Quakers. She was the palace to make acknowledgments to his therefore educated in those doctrines, and her sovereign. with a disease contracted by the cruelty of his oppressors. But the lessons he gave passed not unheeded, and those scenes served but to strengthen and nerve her for greater trials, and taught her how to bring under control every passion of her nature. Such was the gentle bride of William Penn—and two spirits never blended more perfectly. Their affection was unbroken and unchilled, till death laid his icy fingers upon her heart, and stilled its beatings. Many years the sunshine of her love lighted, and the early days of their marriage were free from sorrow and persecution, and were spent. from sorrow and persecution, and were spent happily in their new home at Rickmansworth.

Penn was not idle, here, however. He might ample fortune; but his conscience ever called him to action. His time was spent in writing

came so numerous in his neighborhood as to alarm Richard Baxter, when passing that way, who considered them a lost people, and gave himself.

The following year Gulielma Maria accompanied her husband to Bristol, where they unexpectedly met the celebrated George Fox, just returned from Maryland, America. Persecubut Penn continued to preach as usual. He here parted from his friend, George Fox, who proceeded on his way home to his mother, who was on her death-bed; but having occasion to preach at Worcester, he was arrested and committed to prison, where he was kept for several

I met together with Ioree ...

A Majesty's liege subjects." The prisoners lead not guilty to the indictment. The witnesses being called and examined, could prove nothing but that William Penn was seen speaking to an assemblage on a certain day, but could not tell what he said, on account of the managing the affairs of New Jersey. After this, he in company with George Fox and moise. It was also proved that Mead was heard moise of the evidence against to Holland and Germany. He had received letters from eminent persons there, urging his letters from delay, hade adieu to his wife and children. He was deeply pained to be so widely separation.

her kingdom to the persecuted, and, being in-clined to favor the Quakers, had invited Penn to visit her and explain the principles of their belief. The Countess of Hornes, who lived with verdict. Not one of the twelve would yield their convictions of right, though they had been kept two days and two nights, without refreshher as a companion, was also of a serious mind, and carnestly desired an interview. According to appointment, they repaired to the palace one morning at seven, and were received by the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the remains of old Carbonari rental in Naples, dating from 1821, joined the impulsion given by Mazzini.

The Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the remains of old Carbonari rental in Naples, dating from 1821, joined the impulsion given by Mazzini.

The Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the remains of old Carbonari rental in Naples, dating from 1821, joined the impulsion given by Mazzini.

The Princess with such marks o Once more a separate answer was required were extremely simple. Early rising, with from each, which being still unchanged, the breakfast at seven, dinner at one, and supper-

have followed your own judgments, rather than the good advice which was given you. God peared in her robes of state, which became her dignity without detracting from the good nature and overflowing kindness of heart at all times manifested for the good of her subjects. She received her strange but deeply-reverenced guests with frank cordiality, which at once secured their confidence and case. The morning hours were spent in religious conversation; after which, though invited to dine, they exused themselves and withdrew.

In the afternoon they again returned to the palace, where a number were assembled to isten to them. Quaker worship was held with much interest till seven in the evening, when they retired, but were invited to repeat their visit the next day.

They were not received till nine the follow-

ing morning, it being the day on which the Princess received addresses and petitions. A meeting was then held, which all the inferior servants of the household were ordered to atservants of the household were ordered to attend. Penn gave a full account of his life, at
her request, which occupied him till late in the
evening, they having supped at the palace.
The next and last day, another meeting was
held, during which the Princess was so deeply
affected, that when she bade Penn farewell she
could scarce find utterance to her words.

Penn, with his friends, continued their trav els, often meeting with kindness, and preaching at every opportunity, and seeking out those religiously inclined. On making inquiries, they heard of a young Countess, the daughter of the Graef or Earl of Falchensteyn, who was severely treated by her father, on account of the religious bias of her mind. Learning that she spent her Sabbaths at the house of the minis-ter of Mulheim, they hastened to see her, but arrived too late to find her. They wrote her a letter, requesting to see her; to which she re-plied, "she would willingly meet them at her minister's house, but she was not her own mis-tress."

the castle, the Graef came out and met them.

Observing their strange dress, he inquired who
they were: to which they courteously replied.

As they paid no homage to him, his attendants

"Do you know in whose presence you stand Why do you not pull off your hats? Is it respectful to stand covered in the presence of the overeign of the country?'

To which they replied : "It was their practice so to do in the pres-Christian fervor burned in his own soul, and, as Death drew near, he wondered at the entire covered their heads except in the performance f devotion to the Almighty."
"We have no need of Quakers here," said

the Graef; "get out of my dominions—you shall go no further." And, though they mildly expostulated with him, he ordered his soldiers to take them away

from his borders.

The soldiers left them to travel through a dreary wood of three miles; after which, they reached the walls of Duyeburg, but too late to nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your reached the walls of Duyeburg, but too late to conscience. I charge you do nothing against your conscience. So will you keep peace at home, which will be a feast unto you in a day morning. They wrote a letter to the Countess, encouraging her to continue in her belief, and endure with firmness the persecution which had

preacher, but as a young man of rank, wealth, ine personal appearance, brilliant talents, and rare virtues—who had suffered imprisonment and sacrificed much for his religion—no wonder that his name rang far and near. The people; that an example may be set up to the nations: and that there was room in America,

liberal sympathies with their sufferings: whilethe opposers of their religion most thoroughly
hated and persecuted him.

He was at this time well known by reputation to Guilelma Springett, whom he married
not long after his return to England. She was
the daughter of Sir William Springett, of Darthe d ling, in Sussex, who had fallen at the siege of Bamber, during the civil wars, in the service of only to get rid of the debt, but to gratify Penn, Parliament. After his death, her mother had for whom he had a high esteem. Upon hearmarried Sir Isaac Penington an eminent minising the news of his success, Penn hastened to

them. Her face was very fair; but, though beautiful in form and feature, she was still more lovely in disposition; while the dignity and simplicity blending in her manner, and her carpet—all gave an air of ease and majesty. gation of the Duke of York, who entertained a strong friendship for the Admiral. He again made a short visit to Ireland, to attend to his father's affairs, to whose good will he was once more restored. His leisure time was occupied in visiting and preaching to the imprisoned Quakers in Dubin and Cork, whose release he soon obtained through the influence of his various friends at Court. He well knew how to oppressors. But the lessons he wave passed not be supported in the instance of the instance of the interval of the instance of the in

himself delivered the deed to his respected subhappily in their new home at Rickmansworth.
Penn was not idle, here, however. He might now have been a gentleman at leisure, with an ample fortune; but his conscience ever called him to the conscience ever called him to the conscience of the precious document; and, to his surprise, found his province named Pennsylvania, meaning the woody land of Penn." Too modest to accept the title, he hastened to the recorder, who happened to be a Welshman, and begged him

change the name.
Well, then, what name would hur like to

well, then, what is the give to hur province?"

"New Wales," replied Penn.

"But," rejoined the Welshman, "though hur should be well pleased to hear hur province

alter the present name."

Penn offered him twenty guineas to change it; but being still refused, he repaired to the King, who replied that "he had given it a very good name, and should take the blame upon

Penn immediately published the liberal terms on which he would dispose of the land; which together with the freedom of religious worship, and the just and democratic princi-

Penn wood since the death of the Admiral.

Penn and his friends finally set sail in a packet, where they were pleasantly accommodated, the Captain having served under Admiral Penn. After arriving at their destination, and landing, they proceeded to Rotterdam, and from thence to the chief cities in Holland and Germany, preaching and distributing books. At Horwerden, Elizabeth, Princess of the Rhine, held her Court. She had offered an analysis of the principle of the so widely separated from them, and perhaps forever. But the constitution of the fair Gulielma was too frail and delicate to attempt the hardships necessary to be endured in a new home in the wilderness. With a tearful and tender parting he bade them farewell, and committed them to the Almighty. Before leaving port, he addressed them an affectionate and beautiful letter, in which the spirit of love, hope, and faith, and deheate to attempt the hardships necessary to be endured in a new home in the wilderness. With a tearful and tender parting he bade them farewell, and committed them to the Almighty. Before leaving port, he addressed them an affectionate and beautiful letter, in which the spirit of love, hope, and faith, shone brighly forth. At length the ship Welcome set sail, and, with mingled emotions of rain stacles that lay before him.

From the Boston Weekly Museum. JOSEPH MAZZINI. BY COUNT ADAM DE GUROWSKI.

The storm which has been blowing with more or less continuity and violence over Europe, during the second quarter of the present century, has evoked into political importance numerous individuals, some of whom kept affoat on the infuriated waves for longer or shorter periods, sinking after a certain time into peace-ful insignificance; others, struggling laborious-ly, remained faithful to the colors under which they once started into life and combat. Among these, there is one lofty individuality which, it may be said, rises above them all. Since its apparition in the lists against darkness, despotism, political and social oppression, against all the abuses and rottenness pouring out from the past on to the present, associated with others, or alone, it has stood up, mighty, unsha-ken, unyielding, and menacing. The forces which it commands are condensed in a powerful mind, in a living faith, and in those pure principles which alone inspire mankind, and mark the continual transition from political lethargy to a higher and more noble activity. Armed with these weapons, he levies war alone against the combined resources of Popes, Kings, Emperors, and Ministers, with all their administrative and police engines and tools. Isolated, persecuted, outlawed, hunted from place to place, from country to country, he has never fainted or abandoned the struggle. A move-ment of his lips or a stroke of his pen makes tremble and feel uneasy in their absolutist strongholds the rulers of the continent. This man is Joseph Mazzini-undoubtedly the most prominent man of our era.

and I suppose is still, a practicing physician and professor of the medical school. As a rather young boy, he already, in the year 1828, inspired fear and uneasiness to the, at that time, violent and despotic Government of Piedmont. Then, he founded a literary periodical under the title of the Indicatore Genovese, where the principles and notions partly brought forward, afterwards only slightly touched by the revolution of July, 1830, have been already alluded to and even professed. This periodical was suppressed in a few months of its apparition. But the indomitable youth returned to the assault in another shape and title, that of

the Judicatore Livornese.

The revolution of July kindled again the hopes of Italy. Its juvenile spirits flamed up everywhere. As a preventive measure, Mazzini, with some other liberals, was arrested in Genoa, judged by a special commission, and sent to the fastness of Savona. After eight months of imprisonment, they were released under the condition of not coming near to their native city. The following story may serve to illus-trate the character of the young Mazzini. When the above-mentioned arrest took place, his father called on the Governor of Genoa to

ascertain the nature of the offence of his son. "Your son," answered the Governor, "takes habitually his walks in the suburbs, in the or-chards and fields, devoted to deep meditations. Of what nature can be the thoughts thus deep-

y absorbing him?"
Released, Mazzini left the kingdom of Sar-

republican principles, as the only-way for re-conquering the independence of Italy, and for instilling into her a new reinvigorating life.

riodical called Young Italy, based on an asso-ciation of the same name. The periodical in-spired with terror all Italian Governments; it lectually and de facto, were subsequently mod-elled all the like combinations under the names elled all the like combinations under the names of Young Germany, France, Poland, Scandinavia, Hungary, &c. It proclaimed the most complete, the most absolute rupture with the past and all its elements and agencies, as royalty, papacy, and all kinds of aristocracies. All questions were discussed with deep reasoning and fiery argumentation. Overthrowing irrespiritly all the past process of consequence of consequence of the struggle for emancipation, in various countries, the truth is in danger of being stunned. The Royalti of the struggle for emancipation, and the struggle for emancipation in various countries, the truth is in danger of being stunned. The Royalti of the struggle for emancipation, and the struggle for emancipation in various countries, the truth is in danger of being stunned. The Royalti of the struggle for emancipation is a structured to the struggle for emancipation are structured to the struggle for emancipation in the midst of the croaking and the screeching voices of faithless vituperation, raised by burst suddenly, like a burning meteor, into the camp of the absolutists, as well as into that of the moderados. In one word, the Giovina Italia aimed from its outset, as does now its such a feet of the moderados. The control of the moderados of the moderados outset, as does now its such as the control of the moderados. The control of the moderados of the moderados outset, as does now its such as the control of the moderados. most absolute meaning and application; treating with scorn and contempt any kind of half-

beginning, with the authority of his name, the publication of this journal. He tried to check the impetuosity of the absolute, unvielding, the impetuosity of the absolute, unvierding, democratical reformer, but tried it in vain. To-gether with his editorial labors, Mazzini com-bined simultaneously those of deeply agitating the Italian soil, extending the association, and

Since the firm establishment of terrorism by the domestic sovereigns, the separate Governments of Italy have kept their respective subjects more than ever estranged from each other. Through the pressure of a severe, unprincipled, and sanguinary police, the murderous proceedings of the Government in one sovereignty were almost unknown to the inhabitants of the neighboring ones. Thus criminal executions in Naples did not reach the ears of the Romans. Piedmont, likewise, smothered the cries of its victims, so that they were not heard in Lombardy. The Giovina Italia extending with each of its numbers, finding everywhere devoted correspondents, spoke alone for all. Thus from all points of the peninsula intelligence of all kinds poured to Marseilles, where the editor resided, and thus the periodical became a central eche for the whole counwhen die Lombardy. The Grey were not beard in Lombardy. The Grey were not beard in Lombardy. The Grey man failage as the beard in Lombardy and the work of calcumpt with the special condition of the percentage where devoted correspondents, and an important the grey of the control of the percentage were devoted correspondents, and the percentage were devoted correspondents, and the percentage of all kinds poured to Marceelles, where the editor resided, and thus the periodical calcumptons. Many of the leading of the percentage were the editor resided, and thus the periodical calcumptons. Many of the leading of the percentage were the editor resided, and thus the periodical calcumptons. Many of the leading of the percentage were the editor resided, and thus the periodical calcumptons. Many of the leading of the percentage were the editor resided, and thus the periodical calcumptons with the percentage were the editor resided, and thus the periodical calcumptons. Many of the leading of the periodical architecture of the periodical architecture. The bloody executions in Romany and the periodical calcumptons with the percentage were the periodical architecture. The bloody executions in Romany and the periodical containing the like details of the periodical containing the like details of cruelities (and to divide the periodical containing the like details of cruelities can be detailed of cruelities, each of which were estificient to call to an arms even the most indifferent, is not to be described and the periodical containing the like details of cruelities, each of which were estificient to call to an arms even the most indifferent, is not to be described as well as the consternation of absolutes, and of which were estificient to call to an arms even the most indifferent, is not to be described as a periodical eventual the periodical containing the like details of cruelities, each of which were estificient to call to an arms even the most indifferent, is not to be described as a periodical eventual to the periodical c an insurrectionary movement in Piedmont and Lombardy. Genoa and Alexandria were the

Three others in Chambery, six in Alexandria, and sixty condemned to the galleys. Austria, in her turn, filled with Italian patriots the dungeons of her Ipeslbergs. On the other hand, the associated Italians thirsted for vengeance.

In 1833, Mazzini went to Geneva. with General Romarino, (who had won rather too easily a celebrity in the Polish campaign of 1831.) they combined the unlucky expedition to Savoy. Residing at that time in Paris, and connected with the supreme committees, vainly I forewarned Mazzini not to trust the intriguing and egotistical Romarino. A number of Poles and Germans joined the expedition. They were disarmed and taken prisoners on Lake Leman by the Swiss authorities. A few friends of Mazzini gathered in the village Annemasse in Savoy, and Romarino, after having been well paid by the cash-box of the Giovina Italia, and after publishing a pompous procla-mation, abandoned them without even having

seen himself the enemy.

Before this check, Mazzini was already persecuted by the French Government in Mar-seilles. Hunted by the police from one hiding place to another, he thus wrote the last pages of his periodical. After the affair of Savoy, he was exiled from Switzerland and France, and thus from the whole continent, and took refuge in England. There, devoted to study, obliged to work for his daily maintenance, he did not for a moment prove unfaithful to his tendencies, or relax his activity. The fundamental ideas of the Giovina Italia were still propagated, but with less publicity. It seemed even for a moment that he was silenced. But soon he appeared under a new manifestation. In 1842 he established in London a school for Italian workmen, and a new publication under the title *The Apostolato Popolore*. The like schools, and newspapers in the same spirit, appeared about the same time in most remote regions. Thus, in Montevideo, a periodical, the Italiano, has had in 1844 nearly eight thousand subscribers; and, if I recollect well, in New York and even in Boston schools for Italian workmen have been founded.

workmen have been founded.

Mazzini carried on thus openly the struggle, unyielding and undaunted by all kinds of adversities. Alone, or surrounded by disciples, he never laid down the arms of his mind, but used them with unabated energy and power in the great cause of humanity to which he devoted his whole being. It can be said that there is not one among the domains of thought and knowledge, whether relating to ethics, to higher social polities, or to history, that is strange to him, or that has not been in a mas-terly manner explained or elucidated ingeniously by his versatile and capacious intellect. All his demonstrations aimed to prove that every science, every knowledge, every mental occupation or pursuit whatever, ought to be directed and used for the intellectual and social emancipation of humanity, and that otherwise their value is worthless or second rate.

A LADY

WISHES to fill the situation of teacher in a seminary, private select, in Intellection are, private select, in Intellection are, which is the strategies of the situation of teacher in a seminary, private select, in Intellection are, which is the strategies of the situation of teacher in a seminary, private select, in Intellection are, seminary, private select, which is the strategies of the strategies

their value is worthless or second-rate.

New partial movements imbrued with blood ltaly between 1842 and 1848. Mazzini, residing in London, could not master the effervescence of younger ardent patriots. Such were

The events of 1848 seemed to crown with success the long-cherished hopes of the lovers of liberty. Their martyrdom seemed to have rodical called Young Italy, based on an association of the same name. The periodical inspired with terror all Italian Governments; it was a trumpet, awakened from apathy all classes in Italy, sounding to their minds and hearts with new invigorating ideas. The Gioving Italy was the banner of the unity of Gioving Italy was the banner of the unity of Gioving Italy was the banner of the unity of Gioving Italy was the banner of the unity of Gioving Italy was the banner of the unity of Gioving Italy and Mazwin in the cross of 1848 seemed to crown with success the long-cherished hopes of the lovers of liberty. Their martyrdom seemed to have in all respects to that of the American Tract Society and or 1832 with the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. and with a Calential and contains a variety of interesting and value in all respects to that of the American Tract Society and or 1832 with the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. and with a Calential Contains and contains a variety of interesting and value are contained on the American Tract Society and contained to have a read successor of Christ, to throw aside world-ly pomps and considerations, and to establish the great Christian principles of fraternity and liberty. Their martyrdom seemed to have in all respects to that of the American Tract Society and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. and with a Calential Christian and contains a variety of interesting and value are contained as a real successor of Christ, to throw aside were shadened in all respects to that of the American Tract Society and or 1832 with the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. Giovina Italia was the banner of the unity of gan. Mazzini at the outset felt no confidence only way to unity and to the emancipation of exception, that of Carlo Alberto, Mazzini was right. Carlo Alberto's whole mind and heart ardent Italian patriot.

The events of 1848 and '49 are known. But

or will be so by history. Suffice it to mention here, that after the flight of the Pope from Rome, the Republic was proclaimed there, not surreptitiously or by surprise, but by the votes of the immense majority of Romans; and by them, likewise, Mazzini, a Genovese by birth, was almost unanimously called to the supreme republican office. The Roman people sanctioned by this manifestation of its will the first glorious step for the union and unity of Italy—efficient the distinctions of petty nationalities for facing the distinctions of petty nationalities for the sake of the generality of an Italian name.

The end of the Roman tragedy threw Mazzini again into exile. Again proscribed and

fugitive, he pours unanswerable reproaches upon the faithless and treacherous French Gov-ernment, with its President and Ministers, and causes still uneasiness to the despots in Vien-na, Rome, and Naples. It may be said that he alone embodies now the fature hopes of his fatherland. More active than ever, his name alarms the concentrated forces of all the continental despots between the Alps and the

Alta. one the calumnies to which he was exposed during his long career of martyrdom, and which still persecute him with unabated fury. A mercenary, unprincipled, and profligate press joins in this work of calumny with the agents of absolutism, and its fervent and devoted worshippers. Not a crime, not an infamy, but it is charged to him in almost daily denunciations. Many of these falseboods re-

propaganda with the more fury, as it penetra- individual maintenance. Thus sufferings, per-

ted already into the army. Guns were pointed secutions, and unequalled devotion to general on Genoa from the surrounding forts, and progress and emancipation, mark luminously three individuals were put to death there. the strain of his perilous but pure and lofty

Cambridge, Massachusetts, June, 1851.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. POUGHK EEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Summer form in this institution will commence on Toesday, May 4th. The frustees are happy to an nounce to the public, that in consequence of the liberal contains of the friends of the linearium on, they are combined to appropriate five hundred dollars to the increase of their Chemical and Philosophical apparates. The Academy, therefore, others every incility for the study of the natural sciences. A large wing has also been added to the main soulding furnishing several additional seeing appartments and residence or norms. The whole building is well restilated, and is now lighted with gas, and warmed with two large Furnaces.

ree Furnaces.

Parents and found ans are particularly invited to vi it is institution, and judge of the sidvantaces which it offers or the education of their Daughters or Wards.

Extracts from Reports of Examining Committees:

Extracts from Reports of Examining Committees:

"Adegree of interest and enthusiasm is thrown into the
daily recitations, which r uder them south ng but dult.
Stody is thus made a picaswic and a profit rather than a
drudge. It must be conficient that the system adopted by
Mr. Tooker is position, and trustifully deserves commendation.

D. A. HOLBROOK.

Hamilton College, Apr I 4, 1849."

tion.

Hamilton College, Apr I 4, 1849."

"The pupils in music, both vocal and instrumental, reflected great credit on their accomplished instructors, Mr. Grobb and Miles S. Smith. Particular attention is paid to this delightful accomplishment, and weare sure that greater facilities for the attainment of perfection in this art are nowhere afforded.

"In she family of the principal, the advantages of home and school are happily combined; adopting a system of government which, while it is so eminently kind and parental, is firm and decided. The principal secures the esteem and confidence of his pupils, and awakens those habits of self government and self respect, which lie at the foundation of all excellence and success in future life.

WILLIAM H. CROSMY,

CHARLES S. STETT,

April 4, 1850.

The manner in which the examination was conducted

Oriables S. STETT,

April 4, 1850.

Ommittee no conducted evinced the perfect confidence felt by the Faculty of Instruction in the scholarship of their pupils. When a class is on the stand any one present may ask questions and propose problems, either taken from the text-book or from other sources. Pupils were often required to pove the correctness of a long and complicated problem or theorem.

The pupils in the French classes, under the charge of Morsieur A. Awong showed in their readiness to write or converse in that language, the effect of a thorough training.

We cordially recommend the institution to the confidence of the public it has a most desirable location. Its course of study is extensive, carefully selected, and well arranged; and unier its present management it well observes the high reputation and extensive parronage it are stained.

SUM SER MANDEVILLE

ALEXANIER SHELDON, PHILANDER STUART, WILLIAM THOMAS

April 14, 1851.

Committee."

April 11, 1851

William THOMAS

Committee."

The Trustees, by increasing their number of teachers, en larging their building, and adding easinfishing to their chemical and thinosophical apparatus, are enabled to offer increases facilities for a thorough, useful, and organization. Morsi said Religious in truction constitute a prominent feature in the daily exceeded of the school and these subjects will receive special attention on the Sabbath Catalogues containing terms, ituates, references, in sy oc obtained of Mr. Balley, E. Ror of National Elm, Washington of the Frincipal J. G. Tocker, A. M., or H. D. Variex, E.-q., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Poughke psic, Dutchese county, New Y.-rk.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Poughkeepsic, April S., 1852.

A CONSTANT supply of this most interesting work will be kept for sile at the Depository of the America and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York, at the pub

For a single copy.

The friends of the cause are carnestly invited to co-sperating giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal suspity. It is suggested that they make arrangements with unrehants in their neighborhood, hebre visiting New York, to have a few hundred or thousand Almanace packed with their goods in this way the cost of transportation will be very small if no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. Or they may be sent by mail, any distance under 500 miles, for one cent, postage prepaid.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office atamps, may be addressed to

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

Aug. 1.

48 Beakman st., New York.

B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are re specifully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information at cost.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Illustrated with six elegant Designs by Billings, engraved by Baker.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Price-in paper binding \$1 00 In cloth binding . . In cloth binding, gift

THE book can be sent by mail; the postage on the paper bound is 26 cests, and 3i cents on the cloth bound in 26 cests, and 3i cents on the cloth bound of the price above quoted, shall receive a copy prepaid, all orders from west of the Alleghany mountains should be directed to the Western publishers.

JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, March 25—tit If Agents wanted to sell this book.

"UNCLE TOM'S CARIN !

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

MES Harriet Beecher Stone's Great Stony first published in the National Eva and now just issued in two handsome volumes, illustrated by six well-executed Engravings, for sale at the lowest price, in any quantity, at the Boston Office of the National Era, 3 Cornhill up stairs. A discount will be made to those who take an extra number of copies for distribution. Price \$1, in paper covers; cloth, \$1.50; cloth, full git, \$2.

DF C pies sent by mail, under 500 miles, free of postage, on the reception of \$1.25. Fractional parts of a dollar can be sent in Post Office stamps.

G. W. LIGHT,

March 18.

No 3 Cornhill, Boston.

March 18.

No 3 Cornbill, Boston.

PHILIPSBURG WATER CURE ESFABLISHMENT.

IN Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the
I south side of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the
Big Beaver Creek—twenty-eight miles from Pittsburg,
eighty from Wheeling, and one hundred from Cieveland.
Few places afford rarer opportunities for delight ultrambles than Philipsburg. From the summits of the lofty,
shady hills immediately in its rear an extended prospect
may be had. Nine different towns (among which is teh
County Town of Beaver) may be seen from thence. The
buildings are conveniently arranged for hydropathic purposes; the ladies' and goutlemen's lathing, sitting, and
sleeping apartments being entirely separated.

For the plessure and amusement of patients, a Pin-Alley,
Arched Scoon, &c., have been fured up.
Soft spring water, of the atmost purity, is used in the establishment. The proprietor has had twenty years' protoud experience as a regular Physician, twelve of which he
has practiced under the hydrocathic system. Terms—only
five doilars per week, payable weekly. All reasons are
adapted to Hydropathic curse.

Each Path in is required to furnish two heavy woollen
blankers, two large cumforts, four sheets, four toweis, and
one camp-blankes, or Indiscrubber sheet

Dr. El WARD ACKER, Proprietor,
Philipsburg, R. ohester P. O., Beaver County, Pa
April I.

WAFER CURE ESFABLISHMENT, BRATTLE.

WATER CURE ISTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE

WAFER CURE ISFABLISHMENT, BRATTLE-BOROUGH, VERMONT.

The proprietor Dr. R. WESSELHOE: T, begs to inform the public that he has recovered from his severe sickness, and is able again to attend to his professional cuties. Former and new patients, therefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cares. They will also find plea and and confortable anominidations, both for them selves and friends, but will please to remember that the establishment is intended for the cure of diseases by means of uniter, and not for a botel is a fashionable watering place. Yet to the lover or nature and a quiet numer residence the house has many attractions besides its water cure, for Nature has indeed been lavish of her gifts on the town, and the walks and drives in the vicinity.

BUCHANANS JOURNAL OF MAN.

Monthly—32 pages, \$1 per annum in aftence.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.

Monthly—32 pages, \$1 per annum in advance.

Hi-monthly and Monthly—(\$2 per annum, in advance.)

Six Nos. of 32 pages each, and six of 96 each, making 788.

VOL. 111 commence July, 1851. This unique original
journal treate of all subjects relating to man—presents
now and well demonstrated systems of Phremology, Physiology, and Physiognomy—and surveys from a new point of
view the great woncers of the age. The knowledge of man
and the elevation of the race are its aims. Specimen numbers sent gratuitonsly. Addve a the editor, Dr. JOSEPH

R. BUCHANAN, Choinnati.

Vol. 1, containing nine plates (one exhibiting the new system of Phremology) and 624 pages, will be sent by mail for
two dollars.

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SER SALE.

sage to the Duke of York, to protect his son, and to ask the King to do the same, in case of future persecution, which was readily protein future persecution, which was readily protein future for his unkind next.

Thus the Admiral died in his forty-ninth year, 1670, leaving to William Penn a bandsome state of \$515,000 per annum, besides and persecution of \$515,000 per annum, besides was already defeated. Gregory XVI sharped by the future of the cutter of the c

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

CHARLES A. SMITH & CO., No. 1, 01d State House,
Bostot, begs leave to invite gen-lemen visiting States
to examine their LARGE STOCK, most of which has

We have in the diff rent cutting departments men who, for skill and taste, are acknowledged by THOUSANDS to have no competitors.

We trust the indusements we shall offer to those who favor us with a call will secure a selection by them from our stock of Goods, which is not an passed, or equalied, in any similar establishment in this city or any other city in

Fit, Style, Superior Workmanship, and

Which has secured for us the large and constantly increasing patronage which we now enjoy, and at prices that can not init to please.

UHARLES A SMITH & CO...
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE CURB OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARS ENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has wen for it an appreciation
and notoriety by far exceeding the most languine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinse virtues and
the unmistakable benefit could rize on thousands of sufferers,
could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While
many inferior remedies, thrust upon the community, have
failed as d been discarded, this has gaines friends by every
trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can be ver for
get, and produced ourse too numerous and too remarkable to